CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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OVERTHROW U.S. IMPERIALISTS, CHANG DO YUNG CLIQUE!

200,000 Pyongyang Citizens Rally Against Military Coup

More than 200,000 Pyongyang citizens held on May 20 a mass rally, sharply attacking the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their maneuvers to reinforce the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang. At the rally, Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the DPRK, made a speech and an appeal to the South Korean people was unanimously adopted. Similar rallies were also held on May 21 in Shinuiju, Wonsan, Hamheung and in other main cities in the northern part of the Republic. These rallies were followed by large-scale street demonstrations.

Speech by First Vice-Premier Kim Il

Kim Il, First Vice-Premier of the DPRK, in his speech at the rally held in Pyongyang, said as follows in part:

"The recent military coup d'etat in South Korea which has long been plotted by the U.S. imperialist aggressors is an undeniable indication of the U.S. imperialists' desperate efforts to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea. The coup issued from the decisive bankruptcy of the U.S. imperialists' aggressive policy in South Korea.

"The Chang Myun clique had followed essentially the same policy as the one followed by banished Syngman Rhee. This was so in spite of the fact that the Chang Myun clique had been making lip-service to the policy of "constructing a welfare society" and of "giving priority to economic construction," dancing to the drum beating of the U.S. imperialists, in order to divert people's attention.

"The predatory colonial policy of the U.S. imperialists has exhausted the national economy of South Korea, plunging the South Korean people into undescribably miserable living conditions.

"Today, all the South Korean people have realized through their bitter experiences during the past 16 years that the only way out of the present situation of unfathomable privations and tribulations lies in putting an end to the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, in achiving the unification of the country at the earliest possible date and in rehabilitating the catastrophic South Korean national economy by relying upon the powerful economic capacity built up in the northern part of the country. Thus, it was not fortuitous that the people of all strata in South Korea had risen in struggles against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chang Myun clique, unitied under the slogan: "We cannot live any longer without unification."

Thus, the struggle of the South Korean people for the earliest realization of the peaceful unification of the country had been gaining strength as never before. It was worthy of note that students in 19 South Korean universities had risen in a movement to realize students' conference and interchange between South and North Korea. This movement had been initiated by the students of Seoul University and had been winning widespread support and sympathy among broad sections of the South Korean people. This situation posed a serious crisis to the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists over South Korea.

Evidently the recent military coup in South Korea is another example of the desperate provocative actions of the U.S. imperialists confronting the rapid bankruptcy of their aggressive policy everywhere in the world, especially in Asia.

The so-called military revolutionary committee hastily set up by the U.S. imperialists issued an ordinance declaring its policy of strengthening the anti-Communist set-up in South Korea.

This means that the South Korean people will be suppressed, exploited and plundered even more mercilessly than under the regimes of Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun.

We appeal to all the peoples of the world to condemn the U.S. imperialists for hatching the recent military coup in South Korea. We should make preparations for the great historic event of peaceful unification of our fatherland. We should march forward more vigorously in the socialist construction of our fatherland, consolidating material and technological foundations built up in the northern part of the Republic, in order to rehabilitate, after the realization of unification, the devastated South Korean economy within the shortest possible period, and to improve the deteriorated people's living.

We should keep a strict vigilance over the U.S. imperialists driven to a corner so that we may smash in time any provocative actions they may take.

Final victory belongs to the Korean people who are firmly united in the struggle for the peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Rallying under the banner of autonomous peaceful unification of our fatherland, let us push forward more vigorously our struggle for the earliest achievement of our glorious national task!

Long live the unification of the Korean people!

Destruction to the U.S. imperialist aggressors!

Appeal to the South Korean People

Compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

Workers, peasants, youths and students!

Intellectuals, merchants and businessmen!

Officers and soldiers of the "National Army and Navy"!

The cloud of atrocious military fascism and terrorism now hangs over you. The U.S. imperialists instigated the wicked fascists headed by Chang Do Yung to stage a coup d'etat, to declare emergency martial law all over South Korea and to prohibit assembly and demonstration. The fascists are also suppressing journalists and publishers severely as never before.

The U.S. imperialists directed Chang Do Yung and other wicked fascists to resort to open military terrorism, with a view to liquidating every patriotic and democratic element and suppressing the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful unification of the fatherland. They are indiscriminately arresting, imprisoning and murdering a large number of patriots who advocate peaceful unification of the fatherland as well as officers and soldiers of the "National Army and Navy" who don't obey their orders blindly.

We angrily denounce the U.S. imperialists and the wicked reactionaries headed by Chang Do Yung for having staged the coup and committing these criminal acts.

The desperate plot of the U.S. imperialists demonstrates that they have been driven to a corner by the strong revolutionary forces of the people.

Military terrorist rule will never continue long. The people demanding peaceful unification will redouble their strength to deal a fatal blow to the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

U.S. imperialists have devastated the whole of South Korea during the past 16 years, plunging you into a hell of rightlessness and starvation. And now they are indiscriminately suppressing and massacring you by arms.

None of the national-conscious persons who think much of the future of our fatherland can overlook the present situation.

A united struggle of the people can smash any stronghold of the reactionaries. You have learned this truth through your past struggles. Wasn't the terroristic rule of the atrocious Syngman Rhee clique overthrown, as soon as youths, students and other people rose to smash it? Down with traitors headed by Chang Do Yung, agents of U.S. imperialists, traitors who are consolidating their fascistic military dictatorship! Officers and soldiers of the "National Army and Navy"!

The U.S. imperialists and the wicked fascists headed by Chang Do Yung are forcing you to commit traitorous acts, taking advantage of your dissatisfaction with the present catastrophic situation of South Korea. Stand again on the side of the people as soon as possible, in defiance of the plots by the traitors! Rise again, together with the people, against the plotters! You are sons of workers, peasants or working intellectuals. The U.S. imperialists and their puppets are driving you to the way of suppressing and murdering your fathers, mothers, brothers, wives and children. Resist resolutely the cursed intrigues of the enemy! Arrest and punish Chang Do Yung and other wicked fascists, in the name of the fatherland and the people! Don't carry out any order and direction issued by the U.S. army and the wicked seniors!

Turn down orders to arrest patriots and the people, and set free as soon as possible those who are now under arrest!

You should refuse to become mercenaries of the U.S. imperialist aggressors. You should be officers and soldiers serving the interests of the Korean people.

Workers, peasants, youths and students!

You are heir to the glorious, revolutionary traditions of the Korean people. Rise for a counterattack on violent suppression by the reactionaries!

Compatriots, brothers and sisters in South Korea!

Rally all the patriotic forces to shatter the criminal plots by the U.S. imperialists and their agents to plunge South Korea into a hell of military fascism! Fight for immediate restoration of free and lawful activities of all the democratic political parties and social organizations struggling for peaceful unification of the fatherlahd as well as for democratic freedoms of speech, the press, publication, assembly, association, demonstration and strike!

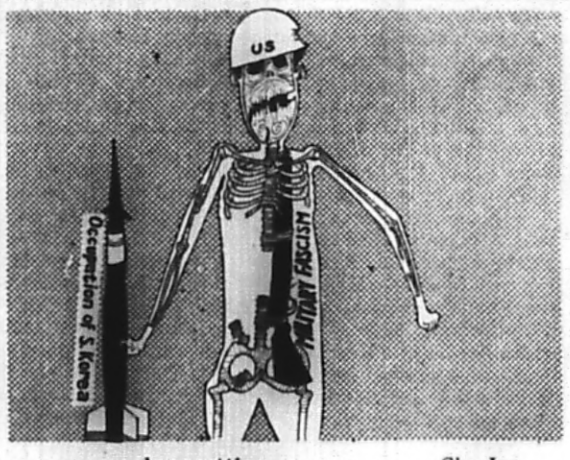
Let the people and the army be united and struggle for a people's regime which accords with the interests of both the people and the army!

The only way to cut out of the present catastrophic situation of South Korea, and to save the South Korean people from their terribly miserable conditions, lies in the realization of the autonomous unification of the fatherland through South-North interchange and negotiation. Rise in a tenacious struggle to realize South-North negotiation and interchange in order to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland!

The U.S. imperialists are the head of the international reactionaries, and the author of obstacles to peaceful unification of our fatherland. At the same time, they are the most vicious and brutal aggressors, and the mortal enemy of the Korean people who are forcing on the South Korean people every kind of misfortune and suffering.

Hold high the banner of nationwide anti-American struggle for national salvation in order to fight against the U.S. imperialists!

Fight more stubbornly to compel the U.S. imperialist aggressors to pull out immediately from South Korea!



.....bone-setting. — Che Jun

WHO HATCHED COUP D'ETAT IN SOUTH KOREA?

—Demands for Unification Can Never be Blocked—

South Korea is now a hell of terror and starvation. U.S. imperialists and their puppet Chang Do Yung clique are suppressing brutally as never before the South Korean people demanding peaceful unification of their fatherland. All the political parties and social organizations were dissolved and more than 20,000 were arrested. The peoples of the world have risen against such brutal acts by plotters of the coup, supporting the movement of the Korean people for unification of Korea.

Chang Do Yung Dissolves All Political Parties, Social Organizations; Arrests More than 20,000

The military junta headed by Chang Do Yung announced on May 23 that all the political parties and social organizations were disbanded as of May 23, according to a Haptong Tongshin report from Seoul.

Prior to this announcement, they prohibited all the activities of political parties and social organizations and made a wholesale arrest of Korean people and patriots.

More than 20,000 political leaders and social leaders were arrested and brought before military trial, a South Korean newspaper reported.

Meanwhile, Chang Do Yung clique issued a proclamation on May 23 banning the publication of all newspapers which opposed military government, according to reports from Seoul.

The proclamation said that only newspaper companies which are equipped with sufficient printing facilities were permitted to publish newspapers.

The purpose of the proclamation is to close all the newspaper companies excepting those which support the military government.

This proclamation means discontinuance of most dailies and weeklies in South Korea, a Reuter dispatch from Seoul said.

Chang Do Yung Issues Anti-Communist Ordinance

The U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, the Chang Do Yung clique, on May 19, issued "Ordinance No. 18," which strictly forbids on penalty of heavy sentences activities of the communist party and other "pro-Communist" political and social organizations.

This ordinance surpasses in its rigorousness the notorious "Anti-Communist Extraordinary Bill," which the Chang Myun clique had been forced to withdraw, confronted by strong opposition to it from the Korean people in all the walks of life.

The provisions of the eight-point ordinance are as follows:

Anyone who falls under any of the following items shall be punished severely:

1. Any person, who belongs to any "anti-State" organization, who intends to join it, or who invites others to join it.
2. Any person who praises, encourages, or supports the activities of any "anti-State" organization.
3. Any person who receives orders from an "anti-State" organization or from its member; any person who holds talks, or engages in agitation or propaganda activities, on matters mentioned in Articles 1 or 2.
4. Any person who makes, copies, keeps, transports, distributes, or holds a document, book or any other publication which provides facilities for purposes mentioned in Article 2, with the object of supporting an "anti-State" organization.
5. Any person who smuggles out of this country to receive orders from an overseas organization which has contacts with an "anti-State" organization, or who smuggles into this country with orders from such an overseas organization.
6. Any person who provides facilities or benefits to any person falling under any of the above-mentioned Articles.
7. Any person who knows a person or persons falling under one or more of the above-mentioned Articles, and who fails to report the fact to investigation authorities.
8. Any person who is provided with funds by a Communist or "pro-Communist" organization or individual.

S. Korean People Stricken by Terror; UPI Correspondent Reports

"They are afraid of airing their opinions freely," said a UPI correspondent from Seoul, reporting on the terror-stricken South Korean people under the dictatorship of military fascists.

The correspondent said, "A university student told me at a coffee shop that it was better for him to keep silent and that we should be careful, under martial law.

"A youth also told me that the army is as corrupt as the government, and that the military are risking their life not for the country, but for their own sake.

"He also said, 'They have no principle for their action. What they want is nothing but promotion...This is just a beginning, not the end...A bloody cleanup is in the offing as the army is divided.'"

Japanese People Rise Against Coup d'Etat

The South Korean coup d'etat staged by the American imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique on May 16 has become the target of attack by broad sections of the Japanese people.

Various Japanese political parties, labor unions, students, newspapers and radios have started movements to oppose the South Korean coup d'etat.

They are holding protest meetings and issuing statements against the coup d'etat.

In Tokyo, some 13,000 workers and other citizens met in a rally on May 20 at the open-air amphitheatre in Hibiya Park in Tokyo to oppose the military alliance with the United States and to defend peace and democracy. The rally, held under the sponsorship of the National Council against the Security Treaty, adopted a resolution condemning the coup d'etat in South Korea and the establishment of a military dictatorship there.

They adopted a resolution in the rally in connection with the military fascism by South Korean coup d'etat.

*The resolution opposes South Korean military leaders' fascistic plan to suppress South Korean people's just struggle for peaceful unification of their fatherland and to intensify tention in Asia.

* It protests to the U.S. imperialists who staged South Korean coup d'etat and to Japanese Liberal Democratic Party which is supporting the coup leaders.

* It demands immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan, South Korea, and all the Asian countries.

The Japanese Communist Party in its organ "Akahata," dated May 19, condemned the South Korean coup d'etat as "fascist."

The paper said, "Our Communist Party accuses the American imperialists and Japanese reactionary groups of their plot and encourage the South Korean people in their just and patriotic fight."

It calls on the Japanese people to rise in the struggle to drive out American imperialism and to frustrate Japanese imperialists' aggressive plans in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the "Liaison Council Against 'ROK'-Japan Talks" held an emergency meeting on May 17, and issued a statement that South Korean coup d'etat had been carried out with U.S. army understanding.

The Japan Congress of Journalists held a meeting and decided to send a message to South Korean journalists who were fighting against military fascism and for the freedom of speech.

The message said:

"We strongly protest against the suppression of the freedom of the press and speech, the forcible closing of the South Korean newspaper, "Minjok Ilbo," and the arrest of the leaders of the paper, by the military junta, which staged the coup d'etat.

"We expect that Korean journalists will not yield to these repressive actions and will perform their duties to serve the people through truthful reporting."

"U.S. Plotted Coup in South Korea" —World Papers Say Unanimously—

Newspapers of the world are editorially denouncing the U.S. imperialists for having hatched the coup d'etat in South Korea in the early dawn of May 16, according to foreign cables.

***U.S.S.R.** The Krasnaya Zvezda said on May 17 that the reactionary U.S. and South Korean rightist politicians and generals plotted the coup, under slogans demanding the reinforcement of the anti-Communist regime, establishment of a military dictatorship and closer ties with the U.S.

The article continued:

"Although the ruling groups in Washington say the coup was "unexpected," it was staged in a country where tens of thousands of U.S. officers and thousands of U.S. government officials were engaged in behind-the-scenes activities.

"The 'statement' issued by U.S. representatives in Seoul, which supported Chang Myun, was aimed at covering up their intrigue," the paper added.

***German Democratic Republic** "Neues Deutschland" dated May 18 carried an article titled "Who hatched the coup d'etat in South Korea?"

The article said that the coup d'etat proved again the reactionary character of U.S. President Kennedy.

***China** "Ren Min Ribao" dated May 21 carried an article headlined "Concerning the military coup d'etat in South Korea."

The article said in part:

"Why did the U.S. imperialists carry out the fascistic military coup so hastily?"

"The Chang Myun clique tried to deceive the South Korean people by honey words such as 'construction of a welfare state,' etc.

However, the clique, in reality, followed the same way as the Syngman Rhee clique did, with the result that the South Korean people were plunged into a more miserable situation."

"The people realized with increased clarity that the cause of their misfortune lied in the military occupation and colonial rule of South Korea by U.S. imperialism."

The paper continued:

"The South Korean people started direct struggles against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, linking the struggle for of the fatherland with the fight against the intrigues of U.S. imperialism and the Chang Myun clique.

The U.S. imperialists, daunted by the large-scale struggle of the South Korean people, plotted a military coup d'etat and established a fascist-military dictatorship.

***Japan** A political observer of "Mainichi Shinbun" wrote that the South Korean forces would not have been able to take any action without the permission of the U.N. forces headquarters, as they are under the control of the headquarters, which is directed by the U.S. forces.

***France** "Le Monde," a bourgeois newspaper in France, reported it was unthinkable that the South Korean forces had carried out the coup d'etat without permission of the U.S., becuause they were under complete control by Americans.

South Korea Hit by Famine, Foreign Correspondent Reports

A Seoul correspondent of the "Daily Mail" said on May 22 that starvation prevailed in South Korea.

Writing in his article entitled "Poverty in South Korea," the correspondent said:

"A large number of South Korean farmers live in miserable conditions.

"There is no sign that their living conditions have been improved, except one thing: traditional straw sandals have been replaced by rubber shoes.

"South Korean farmers are forced to work like animals and one out of five persons is jobless in Seoul. Starvation prevails in many parts of the country."

People's Life Harder After Coup

South Korean people are leading a harder life after the coup d'etat, the May 17 issue of "Minguk Ilbo" published in Seoul said editorially.

The living conditions of Seoul and Pusan citizens is the worst among South Korean people, the paper said.

More than 1,290,000 Korean citizens in Seoul and Pusan are on the verge of starvation and the cries of hungry South Korean children have never ceased since the coup, said a Tongyang Tongshin report dated May 18.

May 16, when the coup was carried out, the price of rice jumped by 800–1,000 huan per gaman (one gaman is equal to 75 kirograms) from the previous day.

Meanwhile, currency issue in South Korea increased by more than 1,010 million huan during five days after the coup d'etat by the Chang Do Yung clique, according to a report of the Korean Central News Agency dated May 23.

The military government is issuing excessive sums of paper money in order to cover expenses for maintaining fascist military domination, reports from South Korea said.

CONCENTRATE EVERY ENERGY ON PROMOTING PEACEFUL UNIFICATION OF THE FATHERLAND!

6th Congress of General Association of Korean Residents in Japan Held

The 6th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan is held for promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The 6th Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan was held at the Shinagawa Public Hall in Tokyo for three days from May 23. Participating in the congress were more than 730 delegates: central committee members, supervisory committee members and representatives of social organizations and local branches of the Association. About 400 observers also attended, including compatriots from all over Japan.

The platform of the hall was decorated with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung put between two national flags of the DPRK and with the following slogans: "We resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists and their flunkeys, the Chang Do Yung clique, who are strengthening military fascist dictatorship in South Korea!" "Let all the compatriots in Japan rise to consolidate national solidarity irrespective of differences of political views and beliefs and to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland!" "Long live the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan representing 600,000 compatriots in Japan!" Seated on the platform were Chairman Han Duk Su, the Association's leaders, leaders of various social organizations and many guests.

Following the opening of the congress at 11:00 a.m. with the singing in chorus of the national anthem, Vice-Chairman Li Shim Chul delivered an opening address. In his address, he expressed heartfelt gratitude of all Korean citizens in Japan to the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, for their profound care extended to the work of the Association and the compatriots in Japan as well. He emphasized that Koreans in Japan should meet the expectations of the fatherland and the people by pushing the work of the congress successfully and make the congress a turning point in the struggle to a decisive change in the work of the Association.

At the congress, the congratulatory flag sent from the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front, was introduced to the delegates and congratulatory cables sent from various social bodies in the fatherland were read amidst stormy applause.

In the morning session of the first day, congratulatory addresses were delivered by Masaharu Hatanaka, board chairman of the Japan–Korea Society; Satomi Hakamata, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Gitaro Hirano, board-director of the Japan Peace Committee and Kan Wen Fang, chairman of the Association of Chinese Residents in Japan.

They unanimously emphasized that they would fight hand in hand with the Korean people to win final victory in the struggle to drive out the common enemy, the U.S. imperialist aggressors, from all over Asia, including South Korea and Japan, to accomplish peaceful unification of Korea and complete independence of Japan and to preserve world peace.

In the afternoon session, chairman Han Duk Su made a report for three hours on the work of the Central Committee of the Association.

In his report, he triumphantly summarized the brilliant results won by the Association in its work for promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland and protecting democratic national rights, including that of repatriation, during the past two years after the Association's 5th Congress.

He exposed and denounced with strong national indignation military fascist rule of terror and barbarous acts of suppression and murder perpetrated in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists facing total failure and their lackeys, the Chang Do Yung fascist clique.

Emphasizing that the General Association should concentrate all its energies upon promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland in the future, the chairman said that special emphasis should be laid on the work of strengthening national solidarity among all the compatriots in Japan and consolidating united front activities.

Chairman Han Duk Su stressed that the General Association should make its best efforts to protect democratic national rights, to strengthen organizational, political and ideological activities, to forge steel-like unity among the compatriots in Japan around the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic, headed by the beloved leader of the Korean people, Marshal Kim Il Sung.

In the morning session of the second and third days, lively discussions were held on the report concering the works of the Central Committee of the Association made by Chairman Han Duk Su at the opening session.

Thirty-three delegates participated in the discussion. They wholeheartedly supported the report of Chairman Han Duk Su, and expressed unanimously their determination to devote themselves more faithfully to the patriotic movement to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Referring to the present serious situation of South Korea, speakers angrily denounced the U.S. imperialists and their puppet Chang Do Yung clique for strengthening the military dictatorship and vigorously suppressing the South Korean people demanding the autonomous unification of the fatherland.

In the afternoon session of the third day, the Congress unanimously adopted a decision emphasizing that the essential task of the General Association at the present moment was to promote peaceful unification of the fatherland.

All the activists of the General Association and the Korean citizens in Japan should support continuously the rational plan for unification proposed by the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and strengthen the movement for national unity and the united front, in order to contribute more positively toward our greatest task-peaceful unification of the fatherland, the decision added.

A letter to Premier Kim Il Sung was adopted amid enthusiastic applause. The Congress also adopted unanimously a letter addressed to the South Korean people, an appeal to the Korean citizens in Japan, a proposal to the "ROK" Residents Union, an appeal to the Japanese people, a petition to the Japanese Government and a protest to the U.S. President.

The Congress elected Han Duk Su as chairmen and Li Shim Chul and Li Ge Bek as vice-chairmen of the Central Committee. One hundred and sixty-four were elected to the Central Committee and three to the Supervisory Committee.

The Congress closed at 4:30 p.m., amidst three cheers of "manse" and chorus of the national anthem.

3,000 Koreans Meet in Tokyo to Attack Military Dictatorship

More than 3,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo held a mass rally on the night of May 25 in the Welfare Pension Hall in Tokyo to attack the U.S. imperialists and their recent maneuvers to strengthen military fascist dictatorship in South Korea.

Participating in the rally were also those who had attended the historic Sixth Congress of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan which closed on the same day after a three-days session.

The rally was named "A Mass Rally of Korean Citizens In Japan To Attack U.S. Aggressors and the Strengthening of Military Fascist Dictatorship In South Korea."

The participants sharply attacked the U.S. imperialists, pointing out that the U.S. imperialists had instigated the wicked fascists to stage a military coup d'etat in South Korea and that they had turned South Korea into a dreadful prison of military dictatorship.

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the General Association who had been acted as chairman of this rally, read an appeal to the South Korean people adopted by Pyongyang citizens' rally on May 20. The appeal condemned the U.S. imperialists for hatching the recent military coup in South Korea.

The appeal said in part as follows:

"All the Korean people should unite as one in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists, inveterate enemy of the Korean people, in order to bring closer the day of peaceful unification of their fatherland.

"The South Korean people should attack the U.S. imperialists on their villainous intrigues to maintain their colonial rule over South Korea."

Greatly encouraged by the appeal, the participants were determined to rise in concert in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in order to save their compatriots in South Korea out of the present miserable conditions, rallying under the banner of the struggle against the U.S. imperialists and for national salvation.

Following Han Duk Su, Shichiro Matsumoto of the Japan Socialist Party, made a speech to support and encourage the rally, representing many guests from political parties and social organizations in Japan, Masaharu Hatanaka, board-chairman of the Japan-Korea Society; Kan Wen Fang, chairman of the Association of Chinese Residents in Japan; Shoichi Kasuga, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Japan Communist Party; Hisao Ishino, secretary general of the Liaison Council for Japan-"ROK" Talks and others.

Extending hearty greetings to the rally, Matsumoto expressed solidarity with the Korean people struggling against the military dictatorship in South Korea.

He said that the Japanese people would struggle against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy of both the Japanese and Korean peoples, to win final victory in struggle for the complete independence of Japan and for peaceful unification of Korea.

Korean citizens in Japan sharply denouncing U.S. imperialists for turning South Korea into a prison of military dictatorship.

He continued that no amount of desperate efforts of the U.S. imperialists can silence any longer the voices of the Korean people demanding peaceful unification of their country.

Encouraged by the speech, the participants shouted these slogans at the top of their voices:

"The U.S. imperialists, pull out immediately from South Korea!"

"Punish the Chang Do Yung clique, the fascistic murderers!"

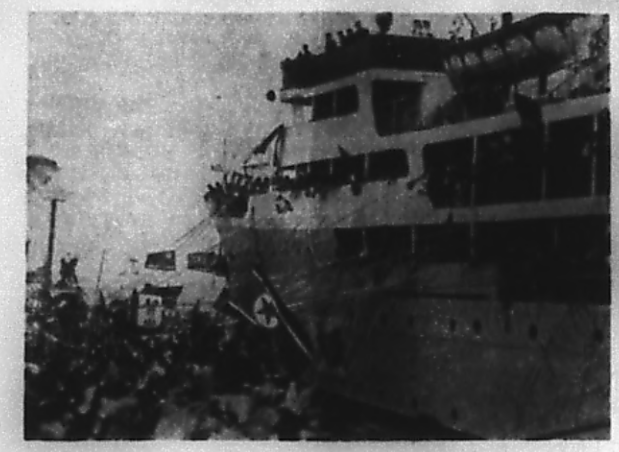
These demands will be voiced more and more loudly among Koreans in Japan with every passing day hereafter.

Meanwhile, the rally unanimously adopted slogans condemning the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Chang Do Yung clique, for their maneuvers to further strengthen the military dictatorship in South Korea, as Kim Yong Keun, member of the Central Committee of the General Association, read these slogans.

The rally also adopted unanimously a letter to Marshal Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an appeal to the South Korean people and a protest letter to the U.S. government.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

Questions Concerning Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan to DPRK



Repatriates are leaving Japan to their fatherland where a happy life is waiting for them.

It is quite natural in the light of humanitarian principle to save Korean citizens in Japan as soon as possible from national insult and suppression continuing nearly half a century. The time has gone when they were ill-treated as they had not their own fatherland which protected them.

The long waited-for repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea started on Dec. 16, 1959 when the first group of repatriates arrived at Chongjin Port in their fatherland. Since that day, some 60,000 compatriots have already been returned to the fatherland in 58 batches and are enjoying a happy life.

Korean citizens in Japan call the repatriation their "Second Liberation."

The repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan was realized, thanks to the warm compatriotic efforts of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK as well as to the positive support and cooperation on the part of Japanese political parties, social organizations and various sections of Japanese people and to the strong support of the unbiased public opinion of peoples of the world. However, the repatriation was not realized easily.

In August of 1958, some Korean citizens in Japan sent to Premier Kim Il Sung letters expressing their desire to return to the Republic in order to put an end to their miserable life.

In response to these letters, Premier Kim Il Sung wholeheartedly supported their desire, saying "Korean citizens in Japan, as citizens of the daily flourishing and developing Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have the unquestioned right to return to their fatherland and to enjoy a happy life together with compatriots in the homeland. The Government of the Republic will guarantee that all the repatriates will be provided with every condition for starting a new life in the fatherland. We regard this as our national duty."(From his speech made on Sept. 8, 1958 at the commemorative meeting held on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK)

Under these circumstances, movements for the repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan rapidly mounted.

The DPRK Government issued "Cabinet Decision No. 16" on Feb. 16, 1959, proclaiming that the Government of the Republic would make every preparation for welcoming repatriates, giving assurance that they would be provided with jobs and living quarters according to their wishes, and that their children would be entitled to free education.

Meanwhile, Korean-Japanese Red Cross talks were held in Geneva in order to reach agreement on repatriation of Korean citizens in Japan. While the talks were under way, U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique took every possible measure to obstruct the signing of the repatriation agreement. In spite of obstructions on the part of the reactionary groups, the repatriation agreement was signed at Calcutta, India,on Aug. 13, 1959.

However, the repatriation work was postponed for about one month, as the Japanese Red Cross authorities issued the so-called "Guide Book for Repatriates," in which the Japanese Red Cross imposed unjustifiable regulations on those hoping to return home.

Those who had packed up their belongings and were waiting for the repatriation ships, were, so to speak, stranded in Japan, and were faced with difficulties of living.

The Government of the Republic, on Sept. 30, 1959, entrusted the Japanese Red Cross with a relief fund amounting to 9 million yen, in order to save such Koreans from their difficult conditions.

Korean citizens in Japan, moved by the warm solicitude of the fatherland, rose more resolutely to realize the humanitarian principle.

Korean citizens in Japan regarded the question of how to liberate themselves from their miserable circumstances as inseparable from the destiny of their fatherland.

For example, we can mention the struggle for emancipation from Japanese imperialists' colonial reign and the struggle for the establishment of a democratic independent state, especially the struggle against U.S. imperialism and the Syngman Rhee clique which. suppressed our movements.

United around the DPRK which is the only legitimate sovereign state, we have been fighting for peaceful unification of our fatherland. Only the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK, headed by Premier Kim Il Sung, protect Korean people in Japan and lead them to final victory.

One of the DPRK Government's policies is to protect the rights of Korean citizens in Japan.

Decision No. 7 of the DPRK Government, made on Jan. 16, 1956, gave assurance that the DPRK would welcome Korean students in Japan, who wanted to study in the DPRK, providing them with scholarships, clothes and books in order to guarantee their education.

When a Korean student arrives in the DPRK, a sum of 20,000 yen per person is provided as living expenses.

Further,he is granted a scholarship from a fund established in commemoration of the "10th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Democratic Youth League."

The DPRK Government adopted Decision No. 53 and took a series of measures in order to stabilize returnees' life, such as employment, extension of working and farming funds, guarantee of houses and education, and provision of living expenses and materials.

Further, the DPRK Government has sent on nine occasions since 1957 more than 1,500 million yen to Korean children in Japan as scholarships and education funds.

Further, the DPRK sent 1,616,530 yen to Korean people in Omura Detention Camp as an aid fund.

A considerable amount of money were sent to Koreans in Japan including a aid fund to compatriots who suffered from damage by Typhoon Ise Bay.

In spite of difficulties of living, we, Koreans in Japan, are drawing strength and courage from the warm care extended by our fatherland and are inspired by the bright prospect of returning to our country and of working for the sake of our fatherland.

We, Koreans in Japan, regard repatriation to the DPRK not only as a means of putting an end to our miserable life in Japan but also as something inseparable from our aspiration and endeavors for the unification of our fatherland.

The movement of the Korean citizens in Japan for repatriation to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued from their patriotic sentiments, their unanimous aspiration for peaceful unification of their fatherland and their desire to lead a meaningful life in a unified Korea.

Of all the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, over 97 per cent come from South Korea.

We, opposing aggressive military alliances and wars, demand the prohibition of manufacture and use of atomic, hydrogen and bacteriological weapons and all the other weapons of mass extermination as well as the settlement of international disputes by negotiation. (The seventh item of the program of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan)

Why is it that, despite this, Korean citizens in Japan want to return to the northern part of the Republic and that even Koreans in Tsushima Island, only two or three hours' voyage to Pusan in South Korea, take a roundabout way to Niigata to leave for Chongjin Port to return to their homeland?

This also underscores the fact that they regard the northern part of the Republic as the only place where they can lead a happy life.

No amount of desperate efforts by the enemy of humanitarianism can block this repatriation route and the number of the Korean citizens in Japan who desire to return home is increasing with every passing day.

Resorting to all sorts of machination, the enemy of humnaitarianism had been attempting to hamper and wreck repatriation work before Nov. 12 of 1960, when the question of extending the term of the Repatriation Agreement was to be discussed between the Korean and Japanese red cross societies.

Article 9 of the Agreement provided that the term of validity of the agreement shall be 13 months from the day of its conclusion and that the agreement shall be revised three months before the term of validity expires, provided that the repatriation work could not be completed up by the date specified in the agreement.

The repatriation work had been going on smoothly for eight months by then, since the first group of repatriates had arrived at Chongjin Port in Dec. 1959.

During this period, more than 36,000 Korean citizens in Japan had already been returned to our Republic in 35 groups.

However, as yet many Korean citizens in Japan desired to return home and their number was increasing with every passing day, it was clear that the repatriation work could not be wound up by the date specified in the agreement. Even the Japanese government authorities, to say nothing of the Japanese public circles, admitted this.

Under such circumstances, it was only natural to extend the term of the repatriation agreement in accordance with the Article 9 of the Agreement.

(Continued to next issue)

Li Sun Yung, head of the first batch of repatriates, is heartily welcomed in the bosom of the fatherland.

From an Australian Friend:

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to regularly receive copies of your paper "The People's Korea."

It certainly conveys much in news and information of the doings in that part of the world which is not open to us through the ordinary press channels.

Again our thanks and to advise that we would be quite pleased to continue receiving copies of your excellent paper.

Yours Fraternally,
From an Australian Reader.

From an American Friend:

Dear Friends,

I am a student of history at a certain university in Los Angeles.

Among my friends are several students from South Korea.

After having seen copies of your newspaper, I strongly felt the need to have it circulating here to those students who will benefit from it.

Very truly yours,
From an American Reader.

The People's Korea

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